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A CATALOG OF NEW FRUITS

MOSTLY ORIGINATED AT THE NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION



SHERIDAN GRAPE (Reduced size)

NEW YORK STATE FRUIT TESTING
COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

DIRECTORS
OF THE
NEW YORK STATE FRUIT TESTING
COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

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ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSE OF THE NEW YORK STATE FRUIT TESTING COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.

The New York State Fruit Testing Cooperative Association, Inc., was organized in 1918 for the purpose of introducing and testing new fruits recommended as worthy of trial by the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station. No funds have ever been appropriated for the support of this Association and therefore a sufficient charge is made to defray expenses. The policy of the Association has been to grow only enough stock to meet the demands of its members and non-members. The growth of the Association since its inception has been normal and even during "the years of depression" its membership steadily increased. At this time the membership is approximately 2500 and altho New York and its adjoining states have the highest proportion, all the states except one and many foreign countries are represented.

The only requirement for membership is that the tester must be a fruit grower. An annual fee of \$1.00 is levied, the fiscal year commencing September first. Paid-up members are entitled to a free premium, of \$1.00 credit on any order you may wish to give us. Only those who have a perpetual interest in new fruits are solicited. One of the main reasons for becoming a member is that each member receives a list of the stock as issued and consequently has an opportunity of placing an early order. Again he is notified as to time of meetings, contemplated changes in by-laws etc. The annual meeting which is always held at Geneva on the third Thursday of September has become an important occasion. Many members come from long distances to exchange opinions, to examine and test new fruits, and to listen to discourses on the behavior of the various fruits as grown under varied conditions.

The breeding and testing of fruit is an important but a slow and expensive work. The Association has already done a great service in determining the merit of many new fruits. Unfortunately a few take it for granted that all the introductions have commercial possibilities. Such an attitude naturally defeats the purpose of this organization. Over and over again we must emphasize the fact that these new kinds are simply worthy of trial. A brief description is given so as to present the characteristics expressed at Geneva but the varieties may perform better or worse when grown under a different environment. Progress reports are not required, but they are always appreciated. The Association is always pleased to hear from its members.

The Fruit Testing Association like all other organizations is dependent upon the support of its members. This Association is also dependent upon a supply of new and promising new fruits. We wish to call your attention to the fact that the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station has thousands of seedlings of various fruits either fruiting or coming into bearing. Many of

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these seedlings have already been selected for propagation and distribution and therefore we can assure the members that they can look forward to many promising new fruits in the near future.

In addition to the seedlings on the breeding grounds, there are many chance seedlings growing throughout the country. Some of these seedlings may have possibilities and the best should be studied critically. The Fruit Testing Association requests that such fruits be either sent in or brought in for examination. If the seedlings are worthy of trial the Experiment Station will be pleased to try them out in their test plats.

The varieties marked with a dagger (†) are offered for the first time this year.

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APPLES

Some new apples have recently been named by the pomologists at the State Experiment Station and are recommended by the association as sorts worthy of trial. Two of them, Redfield and Redford, are ornamental types, recommended for their beautiful flowers and dark red fruits with red flesh. These two sorts are for the lovers of handsome ornaments.

Alton, Dunning, Greendale, Redhook and Webster are recommended for use for the market and in the home. Each serves a special purpose and in the opinion of the Station pomologists they should be tried by those to whom their descriptions appeal.

Alton—is a promising, medium-sized, red apple ripening early in August ahead of Early McIntosh and just after Crimson Beauty. Its chief claim for consideration is that the flavor is sufficiently mild and aromatic that the fruits can be eaten with relish and they possess enough acidity to be good cookers as well. Sorts like Crimson Beauty are too tart for dessert. The apples ripen over a fairly long season and for this reason are especially valuable for the roadside market.

Carlton—ripens one month later than Red Astrachan which it resembles. It is large, round-conic, and an attractive dark red. The flesh is white, tender, juicy, subacid, and of Astrachan flavor. The tree is vigorous and bears annually. Carlton is recommended for home use and for roadside markets.

Cortland—the fruits of Cortland and its parent McIntosh are similar, but those of Cortland are more oblate, average larger, and are more uniform in size; they have more color and the red is lighter and brighter and the stripings and splashes are laid on differently; the taste of Cortland is much like that of McIntosh altho distinctive; the flesh is firmer but just as juicy; the apples do not drop so readily and ship better.

Crimson Beauty—a very early red apple from Nova Scotia. Tree is hardy, productive and an annual bearer. The fruit is large, slightly flattened, sprightly and fair in quality. Of value for roadside trade and the Home.

Dunning—is the earliest ripening good red sweet apple yet to be discovered. It ripens early in August with or just after Sweet Bough and can stand two or even three pickings. It is a very handsome red striped apple of medium size and excellent quality. Patrons of roadside markets are seeking an early sweet and this attractive red sort is destined to meet this demand.

Early McIntosh—resembles its McIntosh parent in appearance but is less aromatic and more sprightly. The red is handsome; the uniform round-oblate shape is most attractive and permits packing in various packages in which apples fit well and look well. The trees are vigorous, hardy, healthy, productive and bear annually if thinned early and severely. The light color of the wood and the leaf betoken Yellow Transparent; the shape and frame work of the tree, especially the heavy-butted branches, are like

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those of McIntosh. The crop ripens 10 days later than that of Yellow Transparent. Requires severe thinning.

Greendale—its name suggests green color and it is handsome green in color like its parent, Lodi, while it is shaped like its other parent, McIntosh. The combination of these two characters has resulted in an attractive, trimly shaped, green apple. Its quality, too, is as good as its appearance—excellent for both eating and cooking. To extend the season of Lodi this sort is unsurpassed for a roadside trade which desires a good green apple late in August.

Haralson—has been fruiting in Minnesota, the State of its origin, for 25 years. It is valued in the Northwest as a late-keeping, culinary winter apple and as being notably hardy in bud. For the latter reason, Haralson is offered to those association members who require hardy varieties. The tree is an upright grower, vigorous, and productive. The fruit is about the size of Wealthy, hangs well, colors to an attractive red and will keep in cold storage until spring. It is not a richly flavored apple but its other good points, especially hardiness, merit its trial. Like Wealthy, the fruit must be thinned as the trees get older in order to keep up the size.

Kendall—is handsomely colored over the entire surface with dark red covered with a rich bloom. Its season is about that of McIntosh, but it keeps a little longer. The apples are large, trim in outline, and, when properly ripened, possess the whitish, fine-grained flesh of McIntosh. The flavor is more sprightly than that of McIntosh. The apples hang better than McIntosh but not as well as Cortland.

Lobo (a Canadian variety)—precedes its parent McIntosh in season. It is larger and darker red with more conspicuous dots. The flavor is subacid with some of the McIntosh aroma. The apples hang to the tree better than McIntosh. It is a variety primarily adapted south of the McIntosh area.

Lodi—is a cross between Montgomery and Yellow Transparent. The tree and fruit resemble the Yellow Transparent but the fruits are larger and ripen a little later, and the tree bears annually. Lodi is becoming a commercial apple.

Macoun—is a cross between McIntosh and Jersey Black. In shape, the fruits of Macoun are similar to those of McIntosh but the color is darker red and less striped. The flesh is much the same in color, texture, flavor and aroma as McIntosh. The trees bear regularly and heavily and require thinning. Due to the Macoun's excellent quality and high color, it offers promise. Must be picked with or just after McIntosh.

Medina—is an apple of the Delicious type and prolongs the season of that variety. The apples resemble those of Delicious but are larger. The shape of the basin is like that of Delicious with the same deep corrugations and the five distinct crowns. Recommended for trial where Delicious grows too small and where apples color well.

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Melba—is a new McIntosh seedling from Canada. The fruit is bright crimson over pale waxy yellow—an attractive color combination. It is of good size, mildly and pleasantly flavored and highly aromatic. The season is ahead of and shorter than that of Early McIntosh, averaging about two pickings. The apples are very tender and bruise easily but are well adapted for the roadside stand and the home.

Milton—is a McIntosh-like apple which ripens with Wealthy and a month before McIntosh. The tree is hardy, vigorous and an annual bearer. The fruits are pinkish red with a heavy bloom—most beautiful. The flesh is white, tender, crisp, juicy, and of McIntosh flavor but more sprightly. Milton is the handsomest of all the McIntosh tribe.

Newfane—produces large-sized fruit of a very attractive red color. The shape is oblong-conic and the flesh tender, medium juicy, mildly flavored with a pronounced Delicious aroma. Newfane is a delicious dessert apple at Christmas time.

Ogden—is a sweet apple which ripens a little before McIntosh. The apple is large, roundish oblate, handsomely colored with dark solid red and heavy bloom like that of its McIntosh parent. The white flesh is often stained with red and, altho a little coarse, is tender and juicy with an aromatic sweetness which makes the sort especially desirable for baking. The tree is hardy and productive. Ogden is a delicious sweet apple.

Orleans—is of the Delicious type, but the fruits are more highly colored and run larger. While Orleans comes in season about with Delicious, it keeps longer in common storage. It has the aroma of Delicious but is more sprightly. Tree bears early, annually and heavily, and is resistant to scab.

Red Van Buren—red sport of an unknown Russian variety that appeared in J. P. Van Buren's orchard at Stockport. Fruit resembles the Duchess except that the red is solid. A most attractive red apple of the Duchess season.

Red Gravenstein—differs from the old Gravenstein in the solid, dark red fruits, the parent fruit being light red and much striped with yellow and green. All of the Gravensteins are most excellent autumn apples, but the new one is so much superior in appearance to any of its kin that in the future its culture alone should be recommended.

Redhook—so named because of its very handsome dark red color and heavy bloom, attractive color being an outstanding characteristic. Sometimes the flesh of the apples is decidedly red. The fruit averages about as large as McIntosh and ripens between Milton and McIntosh. It is sprightly in flavor but highly aromatic—an excellent dessert apple for the home and roadside market.

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Red Spy—is a typical Spy, except in color. The color is a solid bright red without either stripes or splashes. Red Spy, with its beautiful fruits, should give new life to the Spy type of apple. It is particularly recommended where a more highly colored Spy is desired.

Sweet Delicious—fruits are flatter than those of Delicious—large and attractive in size, color, and shape, with the sweet aromatic flavor of Delicious. The variety is an apple for home use where it will be chiefly appreciated for dessert and baking. Sweet Delicious is now voted as our best winter sweet.

Sweet McIntosh—suggests McIntosh in appearance, flavor, and aroma. The variety is, of course, primarily adapted for home use—for baking and to eat out of hand. It should become a splendid home and roadside market sort.

Webster—makes a good showing because of large size, trim shape, and handsome rather solid bright red color. It has excellent culinary possibilities and while not a high-quality eating apple, it is a valuable market sort for cooking late in the season when there is a scarcity of good cooking apples. The variety is a triploid so that ample provision should be made for cross-pollination.

CRAB APPLES

Dolgo—is a handsome red crab apple imported from Russia in 1897 by Professor N. E. Hansen of the South Dakota Experiment Station. The fruit is full of juice, jellies easily, and makes a rich, ruby-red jelly of beautiful color and excellent flavor. The tree is hardy, vigorous, and productive; the season early September. Splendid for cider as well as jelly.

Young America—produces abundantly, attractive red fruits of excellent size and quality. Jelly made from the fruit is a clear, beautiful red and splendidly flavored. The tree is especially vigorous and hardy. The season is about the middle of September. Young America and Dolgo should be planted as ornamentals as well as for their fruit.

ORNAMENTAL APPLES

Redfield—an apple for the lawn and other ornamental plantings because of its large and very dark pink flowers. The fruit is medium in size, dark deep solid red in color, with deep red flesh. The foliage is dark with a reddish green tinge early in the season. This and Redford are two very desirable ornamentals.

Redford—a sister of Redfield and similar in all characters of tree and fruit. The petals are deep pink but not as dark as those of Redfield. The fruit is medium in size, deep dark solid red, with deep red flesh. The foliage has a characteristic reddish green tinge early in the season. Lovers of handsome ornamental apples will plant this sort and Redfield.

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CHERRIES

Three cherries, bred at the Station, namely Gil Peck, Seneca, and Sodus are listed. The other noteworthy new cherries, all of which have been thoroughly tested on the Station grounds, are offered for trial.

Early Rivers—originated many years ago in England where it is widely planted as an early black cherry. The tree is vigorous and productive. The medium sized, crimson-black cherries are excellent in quality with firmer flesh than most early cherries. Early Rivers ripens a week to 10 days earlier than Black Tartarian. Plant Early Rivers to succeed Seneca.

Emperor Francis—is a large, high-quality cherry of the Napoleon type to precede that variety. The cherries have been less subject to cracking than those of Napoleon. The color of the two fruits is similar, except that those of Emperor Francis are a little redder and become darker. It ripens 2 or 3 days ahead of Napoleon and holds well to the tree. All in all, Emperor Francis promises to be one of the best main-crop sweet cherries.

Giant—was introduced by Luther Burbank in 1914. The tree is large, vigorous, and very productive. The cherries are attractive in size and color; the crop is late, coming in season just before Lambert which the black fruits resemble in size and color. The quality is splendid and the cherries are less subject to cracking than the Bing. Giant is one of Burbank's most notable productions.

Geant d'Hedelfingen—ripens just ahead of Windsor and Lambert. Its performance in the Station orchard, Canada and Europe justifies its being recommended as a large, firm-fleshed, high-quality, late black cherry of the Lambert type. The fruit has the valuable attribute of being more resistant to cracking than most cherries.

Gil Peck—was named in honor of the late Professor Gilbert W. Peck of Cornell at the request of the Indians of the Six Nations by whom Professor Peck was greatly beloved. The fruit is large, dark purplish black, similar in shape to Giant and as good in quality. It is firm fleshed, juicy, sweet and richly flavored. The season is a little later than Schmidt and before or nearly with Geant d'Hedelfingen. The fruits have not been subject to cracking. Well worthy of a trial for home and commercial purposes.

Lyons—seems never to have been grown in America, though known for more than a century in Europe. Of the many sweet cherries tested on the grounds at this Station during the past 20 years, it is one of the best blacks for an extra early market cherry. It ripens a week ahead of Black Tartarian.

Noir de Guben—long grown and esteemed in Europe and England but it seems never to have been disseminated in America. It is a reddish black cherry of good size unless it crops too abundantly when the size is not satisfactory. The flesh is firm, juicy, very sweet and aromatic. It is a cherry of the type of Schmidt and a little earlier in season. The tree is a vigorous.

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thrifty grower, healthy, and productive. It is a choicely good cherry for home and roadside trade.

Royal Duke—has long been grown in Europe to follow May Duke. The trees are hardy, healthy, and productive. The cherries are large, handsome, dark red, well scattered along the branches, pleasantly flavored, refreshing, and very good in quality. Royal Duke has a place in home orchards for roadside and local markets—everyone likes a Duke.

Schrecken Bigarreau—resembles Early Rivers but is a little later in season and has a longer stem and a more oval stone. It is a large heart-shaped, glossy black cherry, handsome in appearance. The flesh is melting but firmer than the early-ripening sweets, moderately sweet, and full of aromatic dark-colored juice. The season approximates that of Black Tartarian but the larger size of the fruit and the firmer flesh make the variety much more valuable than Black Tartarian. The tree is vigorous and productive.

Seneca—is so remarkable in one character at least, earliness, that it is bound to be a great acquisition to cherry growing. Its fruits ripen in the first weeks of June, more than 2 weeks earlier than Black Tartarian, the standard early cherry. The cherries resemble those of Black Tartarian in being round-cordate, purple-black, with juicy, melting flesh, and a rich, sweet flavor. The pit is free and the skin does not crack. The tree is very vigorous, productive, and has an upright-spreading growth.

Sodus—a sister of Gil Peck and deserves as conspicuous a place in the class of light-colored, firm-fleshed sweet cherries as Gil Peck does among the dark-colored sorts. Sodus is the best of all the light-colored seedlings which have yet originated on the grounds of the Experiment Station. It is as large as Victor which it resembles but ripens a little earlier and is a little firmer. In quality it is one of the best. The tree is vigorous, healthy, and productive.

Victor—originated in 1916 at the Horticultural Experiment Station at Vineland, Ontario. The fruit resembles that of Napoleon and ripens midway between Napoleon and Governor Wood. The cherries are large, medium firm-fleshed, light-colored and of excellent quality. The tree is large, vigorous, and productive. Victor is a splendid new sweet cherry which everybody will like.

Vernon (Vineland 160133)—originated at the Horticultural Experiment Station at Vineland, Ontario, as "An open-fertilized seedling of Windsor. Fruit large, firm-fleshed, same color as Windsor. Tree vigorous, productive; season of Windsor".

NECTARINES

A nectarine is a smooth-skinned peach, a sport of the peach. To those who object to the fuzzy skin of a peach the nectarine is pleasing. The flavor of the sport is distinctive and most agreeable. Nectarines add variety and charm to the list of hardy fruits. All that is needed to make them as popular as peaches is a greater number of varieties adapted to American conditions.

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Hunter—is said to have come from an Elberta pit. The tree is vigorous and productive. The fruit is large, round, yellow with a heavy blush. The flesh is free from the stone, with the true nectarine flavor, although somewhat tart. It ripens in midseason.

John Rivers—is an early variety, ripening the first week of August. The tree is small but productive. The fruit is of medium size, nearly covered with red, and is of very good quality; the flesh is white and adherent to the stone. This variety begins the nectarine season.

Rivers Orange—is a yellow-fleshed nectarine which ripens in early mid-season. The fruit is a freestone nearly covered with a dark red blush. No nectarine has a richer, sweeter flavor. This is one of the choicely good European sorts.

Sure Crop—was imported from New Zealand by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and so far is the most promising nectarine at the New York Experiment Station. The tree is vigorous and productive. The fruits are large, roundish, white and overlaid with very attractive red. The flesh is firm, tender, free from the stone, and very pleasing in flavor; late mid-season. If only one nectarine can be grown Sure Crop should be selected.

PEACHES

Thanks mainly to the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station and the Horticultural Experiment Station, Vineland, Canada, we now have a succession of peaches thruout the peach season.

Mikado—is the most popular, very early yellow. The tree is medium in size and vigor and is productive. The fruit ripens the first week of August, is medium in size, round in shape, semi-cling, and attractive yellow blushed with red. The quality is good. Mikado is pollen-sterile and therefore requires cross-pollination.

†**Redhaven**—a seedling of Halehaven crossed with Kalhaven, was introduced by the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station in 1940. It is a highly-colored, yellow-fleshed, freestone peach ripening a few days before Golden Jubilee or about with Oriole. It has good fruit quality and its flesh is very firm for an early peach. The trees set heavy crops and require thorough thinning or undersized fruit may result.

The following varieties are recent introductions of merit from the New Jersey Experiment Station:

Delicious—is a white-fleshed seedling of Belle. The tree is vigorous and productive. Fruit is of the Belle type, medium to large in size and very attractive; flesh medium firm, good or above in quality, and free from the stone. Delicious is in season just ahead of Carman and surpasses that variety in appearance and quality.

Golden Jubilee—a second generation seedling of Elberta and Greensboro, is a large early peach. It resembles Elberta in shape, but is better in quality

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and ripens 3 weeks earlier. The skin is yellow, blushed with red; flesh yellow, juicy, medium firm, tender, sweet or slightly subacid; freestone. Desirable for home and local markets.

Marigold—is an early peach, a cross between Lola and Arp. In shape, color, and flavor it resembles Arp, but while Arp is very stringy in texture and a strong cling, Marigold is a semi-cling with tender flesh and follows Mikado by a few days.

Oriole—is in season about a week after Marigold and a week ahead of Golden Jubilee. The tree is vigorous and productive. The fruit is medium to large in size, roundish, yellow, very good in quality, and a freestone. It lacks the bright yellow of some varieties, but is very attractive. Oriole is notable as an early peach of high quality.

Raritan Rose—is a white-fleshed freestone peach obtained by crossing J. H. Hale with Cumberland. The fruit is large and round-oval in shape. It is well washed with red color and attractive. The flesh is of good quality and considerably firmer than that of Cumberland which it is designed to replace. It ripens a few days before Golden Jubilee.

†**Redrose**—is another white-fleshed peach and was obtained by crossing J. H. Hale with Delicious. The fruit, which ripens about ten days after Raritan Rose or just before Halehaven, is of good size, highly colored and of firm texture. Its quality is far superior to other white-fleshed peaches ripening in its season or earlier.

†**Sunhigh**—is a seedling of J. H. Hale crossed with a seedling of Carman by Slappey. It is a large, highly-colored, bright, firm, smooth peach which ripens a few days before Halehaven. It is a freestone with attractive yellow flesh and its quality ranks among the best of the new peaches recommended for trial in New York.

†**Triogem**—was produced by crossing J. H. Hale with Marigold. It is a yellow freestone peach, oval in shape and ripens about two days after Golden Jubilee or three weeks before Elberta. The fruit is highly colored, has short pubescence and is very attractive. The flesh is firm and the variety stands handling much better than Golden Jubilee in addition to having much better quality. The trees are productive and require thorough thinning.

The three splendid varieties of peaches described below originated at the Horticultural Experiment Station, Vineland, Ontario, Canada.

Valiant—a seedling of Elberta, is very promising. The fruit is large, roundish oblate, yellow blushed with red, with firm juicy flesh of very good quality; a freestone. The trees are productive. It is in season by the first of September or about two weeks ahead of Elberta. Noteworthy because of earliness and rich delectable flavor.

Vedette—one of the first Canadian varieties introduced, ripens a few days before Valiant. Like Valiant it was obtained from an Elberta seed. The tree is productive and the fruit is large, roundish oval, yellow fleshed, and

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a freestone. It ripens 3 weeks before Elberta and is superior to its parent not only in quality but in color as well.

Veteran—originated in 1919 as a cross between Vaughan and Early Elberta. The fruit is large, round, yellow fleshed, usually a freestone, and far superior to Elberta in quality. Since it ripens a few days later than Valiant, it makes a desirable sort to follow that variety. Hardy in bud.

APRICOTS

Geneva—Was grown from seed collected near Frascati, Italy. Sent out by U.S.D.A. as No. 34265. Fruit large, roundish, compressed, slightly pointed, yellow with a blush and dots; flesh yellow, fine-grained, firm, sweet, very good and free from the stone.

Henderson—tree strong, vigorous grower and productive; fruit large, roundish, yellow and blushed; flesh yellow, slightly fibrous, sweet, good in quality, and free from stone. Owing to size and flavor, it is deemed worthy of trial. Originated with Geo. W. Henderson of Geneva, New York.

PEARS

The New York State Agricultural Experiment Station is trying to breed pears less susceptible to blight than sorts now grown. Seckel, being fairly free from blight and with splendid tree and fruit characters, and the Bartlett, the leading pear, have been used extensively as parents.

Beurré Dumont—known for more than a century in Europe and England but like some other choicely good European fruits it seems never to have been disseminated in America. The fruit is medium in size, altho often as large as Bartlett, round-conic, tapering to a short neck. It is greenish yellow, well covered with cinnamon brown, the russet being smooth and fine. The tree is moderate in growth and vigor and is productive. For a dessert pear in early winter this variety has few equals. The flavor is delectably sweet with a most delicious perfume—one of the best in quality.

Cayuga—averages as large as Bartlett, but in shape and color are similar to Seckel. The flesh is firm and fine in texture quite to the center, and possesses a delectable flavor.

Caywood—another open-pollinated seedling of Seckel which resembles its parent in general characteristics, altho it is larger, rounder in shape, and considerably more russetted. Its claim for merit is in its splendid sweet highly aromatic Seckel flavor and the fine smooth light russet finish of the fruit. Its season is a little after Early Seckel.

Clyde—is an open-pollinated seedling of Seckel, resembling its parent in tree and fruit characters. Fruit larger than Seckel, similar in shape but longer and less obovate, of about the same color but lighter; flesh tender, juicy, and buttery, with the Seckel flavor but not quite as rich or spicy; ripens two or three weeks later than Seckel and keeps much longer. Tree similar to Seckel in all respects.

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Covert—is one of the largest of all cultivated pears. It resembles Bartlett in shape with the same roughened surface and has about the same green color which mellowes into a clear Bartlett yellow when fully mature. The fruit is two months later than Bartlett, very firm, and handles unusually well. Canning tests indicate that the canned product is almost if not quite equal to Bartlett and much better than Kieffer. The tree is a prodigious cropper. Covert bids fair to replace Kieffer for canning and for export.

Dana Hovey—an old variety of delicious quality that should be grown in every pear-lover's orchard. Unfortunately it is no longer propagated and therefore a few trees have been grown for members. Fruit is about the size of Seckel and is equally rich in quality. It ripens in December when many of the high-quality pears have gone.

Early Seckel—is exactly what its name implies—an early-ripening Seckel. The season is from 2 to 3 weeks ahead of Seckel but in cold storage the fruit can be kept longer than Seckel. The variety closely resembles Seckel in appearance and flavor, having the same delectable taste. It is unsurpassed for local and roadside markets.

Ewart—comes from Mortimer Ewart, East Akron, Ohio. The fruit is remarkable for its large size and good quality. It is greenish yellow, netted with russet, and has a fine, melting, tender, juicy flesh. The season is a month later than Bartlett.

Gorham—ripens its fruit 2 weeks later than Bartlett and keeps a month longer. The fruits resemble those of Bartlett in size, color, and shape. The flavor is sweet and vinous with a very marked and pleasing aroma. The flesh is white, tender, buttery, and juicy—a combination which, with the rich flavor and spicy aroma, makes this one of the very best-flavored pears of its season. Plant Gorham for pears to follow Bartlett. Valuable for dessert and canning.

Ovid—ripens in December at Geneva. Its fruit is large and in color resembles that of Bartlett, except that it bears russet patches. The flesh is fine-grained, tender, nearly white, sweet, agreeably flavored, and good in quality. Ovid promises to be a splendid late pear.

Phelps—is of the type of Bartlett, but the pear ripens much later. Its appearance is not as pleasing as that of Bartlett as the color is duller. The flesh is tender and juicy with a pleasant vinous flavor. It ripens around Thanksgiving and keeps until Christmas.

Pulteney—is from a sister plant to Phelps and is of the Bartlett type, with fruits a little more regular in outline, skin smoother, but possibly not as attractive in color. It ripens 4 weeks later than Bartlett, hence valuable to prolong the Bartlett season.

Willard—ripens about 2 weeks later than Ovid and resembles Bartlett in shape and color. The surface is uneven and irregular. Its flesh is yellowish, fine-grained, tender, juicy, with a piquant flavor. It is recommended for its lateness in season.

PLUMS

To stimulate anew the growing of plums, this Association offers Albion, Hall and Stanley, three highly flavored and handsome plums. Besides these choicely good sorts, several other noteworthy plums are listed. For pollination purposes plant at least two different Japanese plums, and an American plum like Surprise with Monitor and Red Wing.

Albion—is the latest ripening good plum grown at Geneva. It belongs to the Grand Duke type, but its fruits are larger and better in quality. The tree is productive, strong, and vigorous. All in all, Albion is one of the most remarkable new plums described in many years.

American Mirabelle—is a small, sweet, yellow Damson. The fruits resemble those of the European Mirabelle closely in color, but are much larger. The flavor is delightfully good and the new variety will be appreciated by all lovers of choicely good fruits to eat out of hand or for culinary purposes.

Beauty—is an early Japanese plum originated by Burbank that precedes Abundance. The fruits are medium in size, roundish conic, medium to dark red, and covered with a lilac bloom; skin thick and tough; flesh yellowish tinged red, very juicy, tender but stringy, subacid to sweet; good; cling-stone. Beauty is a splendid sort to begin the plum season.

California Blue—an early-ripening, large, roundish, attractive purple free-stone plum. Good in quality, altho slightly tart. Worthy of trial for home and early markets.

De Montfort—old French, blue plum that deserves trial by lovers of high-quality fruit. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive; fruit medium in size, roundish oval, and dark purple; flesh juicy, sweet, rich; freestone. Season late August.

Early Laxton—this is the earliest of the European plums tested on the Station grounds. Fruit is slightly below medium in size, oblong, and blushed red. Tree of medium vigor.

Formosa—is a Japanese plum recommended for its productive trees and large fruits. The plums are oval to slightly cordate, greenish yellow nearly overlaid with red; flesh firm, juicy, melting, pale yellow, sweet and good; stone slightly clinging; ripens in midseason. It would be hard to find a more beautiful plum.

Hall—is a cross between Golden Drop (Silver Prune) and Grand Duke, two of the largest and handsomest European plums. The fruits are so handsome and well flavored that they will sell in any market. In color it resembles the Grand Duke, a blue plum. Tree productive and medium in size.

Imperial Epineuse—is an old French plum of the prune type, reddish purple, tender, sweet, juicy, and one of the best flavored of all Old World Plums. The fruit ripens late. The trees grow wonderfully well in the East and the variety should be much more widely grown than it is. This is the plum of plums for the garden. Requires cross-pollination.

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Monitor—fruit is medium to large, roundish ovate, dull bronze-red, good in quality and a clingstone. Tree is vigorous, very hardy and productive. A Japanese-American hybrid produced by the Minnesota Experiment Station.

Pacific—a very large, bluish-colored, freestone plum of good quality and of midseason. This variety has been reintroduced by the Association owing to its good performance in trial orchards.

Pearl—is a medium-sized yellow plum originated by Luther Burbank. Its quality is exceptionally sweet and rich. Recommended for the home garden.

Red Wing—fruit is oblong, medium, dull red, freestone, and good in quality. Tree productive and hardy. Another Minnesota hybrid. Recommended where European plums are tender.

Sannois—is a very late reddish purple French plum of medium size. It is one of the sweetest and most delectable varieties of all the plum family. Recommended for the home garden.

Santa Rosa—is one of Burbank's noteworthy Japanese plums which in nearly all characters of tree and fruit surpasses Abundance and Burbank. The tree is a prolific bearer, and the large attractive fruits keep and ship well. Santa Rosa is one of the best Japanese plums on the grounds of the Experiment Station at Geneva.

Stanley—is a cross between Agen and Grand Duke. The fruit is of the prune type, excellent for cooking or eating out of hand. The tree is healthy, vigorous, and produces full crops annually. The fruit is large in size, dark blue with thick bloom; flesh greenish yellow, juicy, fine-grained, tender, firm, sweet, pleasant; quality good to very good; stone free; midseason. This variety is becoming a valuable commercial variety.

Surprise—is recommended as a suitable pollinator for the American-Japanese hybrid plums—Red Wing and Monitor. The fruit is small, attractive red, clingstone. Best of the American varieties. Tree very vigorous and productive.

Yakima—a very large, prune-shaped, purplish red, freestone, good-quality plum. Tree is vigorous and upright. Recommended for local markets.

GRAPES

At Geneva and Fredonia over 30,000 grape seedlings have been grown. Naturally many promising seedlings that seem to be well worthy of trial appear from time to time. In order to secure early information in regard to their value under varied soil and climatic conditions, they are distributed before their commercial value is known.

Athens (Sta. 12046)—is a promising black grape of the Concord type that ripens about a month earlier. Vine very vigorous, hardy, and very productive; bunches medium to large, loose and tapering; berries larger than the Concord, roundish oval, black with a heavy bloom; flesh tough, sweet, slightly foxy, good quality. Well worthy of trial as an early black grape of the Concord type. Parentage—Hubbard crossed with Portland.

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Brocton—flesh is melting, separates readily from the seeds, and is sweet, richly and delicately flavored; bunches large. The vine is rather slow in growth, and is inclined to bear too heavily, for all of which reasons it should have special care in culture and pruning.

Bronx Seedless—a large-clustered, large-berried grape obtained from a cross between a seedling and Sultanina, a seedless variety grown in California. The berries are oval, light red, melting, juicy and good in quality. During wet seasons skin is liable to crack. Seeds are soft and pulpy and are eaten with flesh.

Buffalo (Sta. 10830)—is an early black grape ripening first week in September, and is suitable for dessert and wine. Vine is vigorous, slightly tender, but very productive; clusters medium plus, tapering, medium compact; berries medium, roundish oval, adherence strong; flesh juicy, melting, very sweet, slightly foxy, pleasing, good. Parentage—Herbert crossed with Watkins.

Concord Seedless—probably a sport of the Concord. Fruit resembles Concord in color and flavor but the clusters and berries are small. Occasionally seed is present but usually berries are seedless. Has possibilities for pie stock.

Dunkirk—has bunches and berries similar to those of Delaware, but both are larger, and the crop ripens later and keeps longer. The skin is thin like that of Delaware, of similar color, but is tough enough to make the grape a good shipper. The clusters are unusually uniform in shape and size, compact, and well filled by the berries. The vine is vigorous, hardy, healthy and productive.

Eden (Sta. 11737)—has been rated very promising in the station trial vineyards since 1928 because of its high quality, earliness, and good keeping qualities. It is a cross between Ontario and (Triumph \times Mills), ripening in the middle of September. Vine slightly tender, vigorous, and productive; clusters are medium in size, cylindrical, small shouldered, and fairly compact; berries above medium, roundish oval, black; flesh juicy, slightly meaty, tender, sweet, vinous, with a slight Mills flavor, good. Recommended for table and wine uses.

Fredonia—is a good early black grape. The vine is vigorous, hardy, and productive, and ripens its fruit 2 weeks earlier than Worden. Clusters are medium in size, cylindrical, and compact; berries are large, and round; skin is thick and tough; flesh is juicy, solid but tender; very good. Fredonia is rapidly becoming a standard variety.

Golden Muscat—possesses the rich golden color of Diamond and the fine muscat aroma of the European Muscat. For home use and the roadside market it is one of the best. The vine is vigorous, productive; the clusters are very large, tapering, single-shouldered, and compact; the berries are large, oval, juicy, tender, sweet, vinous and aromatic. Requires season about 10 days longer than that of Concord.

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Hanover—has clusters medium to large, compact; berries medium, slightly oblong, dark red; flesh slightly tough, sweet, vinous, and good in quality; ripens about October first. Still on trial but most promising.

Hector (Sta. 11456)—was produced by crossing Chasselas Rose with Brocton. Vine is strong, vigorous, and productive; clusters large, compact; berries medium, roundish oval, medium red; flesh slightly meaty, juicy, sweet, vinous and good. Those who like the Chasselas grape should try this promising production. Season after Concord. Promising for table and wine uses.

Kendaia (Sta. 12341)—a cross between Portland and Hubbard resembles its sister Athens very closely. The vine is very vigorous, hardy and productive and ripens before Fredonia. Clusters are medium to large, shouldered and fairly compact; berries large as Concord, similar in color, roundish, oval and persistent; skin medium thick and tough; flesh juicy, sweet with a pleasing aroma and good. It should prove to be an excellent market grape.

Keuka—is more nearly a European than a native grape. Bunch and berry are medium in size, but the bunch is compact and as trim as a well-formed cluster of Delaware. The berries are round-oval, dark red with heavy bloom which gives them a lilac color. The flesh is crisp and juicy with a sweet, vinifera flavor, and scarcely separates from the tender skin so that the berries may be eaten skin and all. The vines are vigorous, healthy, productive, medium hardy, and ripen their crop about with Catawba.

Ontario—is a cross between Winchell and Diamond which comes in season before Winchell, hitherto the best early green grape. Bunches and berries are larger and more attractive in appearance than those of the parents, and unlike those of either parent are usually single-shouldered. The vines are more vigorous and more productive. Ontario and Portland are becoming the standard early green grapes in eastern America.

Portland—holds first place among grapes as an early green variety for the market. The vine is very vigorous, hardy, productive and healthy. The variety is remarkable for its luxuriant and persistent foliage. Bunches and berries are larger than those of any other early green grape.

Ruby (Sta. 11678)—is a cross between Keuka and Ontario that ripens about the middle of September. It is one of the most attractive of the reds. Vine is vigorous, hardy and productive; clusters medium to large, tapering, shouldered, fairly compact with medium roundish oval berries; flesh juicy, tender, almost melting, sweet with a very agreeable and pleasing vinous flavor; skin has enough thickness and toughness to make it an excellent keeper. Most promising for both home and commercial use.

Seneca—is almost a pure vinifera, ripening with Ontario. The bunches are of medium size, tapering, compact; berries oval and yellow. The texture is firm like that of a true vinifera, melting and tender, while the flavor is sweet, vinous, and aromatic. The skin can be eaten with the berry. The vine is vigorous, healthy, productive, and hardy. Seneca is highly recommended for dessert.

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Sheridan—is a promising late-keeping grape to extend the season of Concord. Compared with Concord, the plants have been found to be just as vigorous, healthy, hardy, and more productive; the bunches are larger and more compact; the berries firmer and as large; the flavor sweeter and richer; the season a week later and the grapes less subject to shelling. Sheridan is popular where it ripens.

Stout Seedless—a Sultanina rosea offspring named in honor of Dr. A. B. Stout, who is cooperating with the Geneva Station in breeding seedless grapes. The vine is fairly hardy but should not be grown in severe climates. Fruit ripens in midseason. Clusters large, medium compact; berries small, oval, greenish, yellow, juicy, sweet, vinous and very good.

Urbana—requires a long season and cannot be grown with certainty where Catawba does not ripen. The vines are vigorous, healthy, and productive, and will withstand as much cold as Catawba. Bunch and berry are large and very attractive. The berries are light red with skins which cling to the pulp like that of a vinifera, and the flesh separates readily from the two or three small crackling seeds. The flesh is firm but tender, juicy, aromatic, and has a rich, sweet, vinous, spicy, refreshing flavor. The grapes keep in common storage without shriveling, shelling, or decaying until March—truly remarkable for late keeping.

Van Buren—most promising, very early, black grape introduced. Cluster medium to above, compact; berry little smaller than Concord, and equal if not superior to Concord in quality. For roadside markets and home, it should prove most valuable.

Watkins—is noteworthy for high quality. The vine is vigorous and productive; clusters medium to above, slightly tapering and loose; berries reddish black, medium in size, oval; flesh meaty, juicy, sweet. Promising for home use and roadside markets.

Westfield—a Herbert by Concord Seedless cross. Ripens before Concord. Resembles Concord in color but clusters are medium and very compact. Berries are medium and firm. Juice exceptionally highly colored. Very promising for juice purposes.

Yates (Sta. 11683)—Mills and Ontario have been excellent parents and this red seedling is a cross between these two fine grapes. Vine is vigorous, productive; clusters large, conical, medium compact; berries large, attractive, medium red; flesh juicy, nearly melting, sweet, vinous, pleasing, good. Ripens after Concord. Well worthy of trial for table and wine uses.

ELDERBERRY

The elderberry of the fields and fence-rows has always been popular for pies and home-made wine. It grows readily under domestication as a beautiful ornamental and is as easily improved in the breeder's hand as any other native fruit.

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Adams—is a selection made by the late William W. Adams, Union Springs, New York. The bush is strong, vigorous, and productive, and the fruit clusters and berries are exceptionally large. This fruit is a splendid example of what the plant-breeder can do in improving native fruits.

GOOSEBERRIES

In order to stimulate the culture of gooseberries the Experiment Station at Geneva has aimed to obtain gooseberries with larger fruits, better flavor, and of better plant characters. Poorman was introduced a number of years ago as a better gooseberry, and where it succeeds it is a most admirable sort. Unfortunately it does not do well on sandy soils, thriving only on clays and fertile loams.

Fredonia—is a very large, late, dark red gooseberry of the English type. The fruit is good in quality and attractive in appearance, and keeps and ships well. The plants are vigorous, productive, and of an open habit of growth that makes harvesting easy. Every garden should have a few Fredonias.

Poorman—possesses the highest quality of fruit and one of the largest, healthiest and most vigorous bushes of any variety in the Station collection. The fruit is large, red, and very attractive. The plants are productive. This is a splendid gooseberry in heavy soils.

RASPBERRIES

The Station has introduced several new raspberries which in some respects are definitely superior to the standard sorts in the trade. All of the following are offered as well worthy of trial for the purposes indicated.

BLACK RASPBERRIES

Bristol—is one of the best black raspberries being grown at Geneva. In season it is a week earlier than Naples, which makes it a good variety to plant with that sort to lengthen the season. The berries are large, firm, fairly glossy, attractive, and of excellent quality. The bushes are hardy, vigorous, and bear very heavy crops. Bristol is worthy of extensive trial for market and home use.

Dundee—is a promising new black raspberry notable for its high quality. The berries are large, glossy black, attractive, moderately firm, mildly subacid and very good. The plants are tall, vigorous, productive, and moderately resistant to mosaic. Dundee is well worth trying for market or home use.

Evans—is another early black raspberry ripening with Bristol that is worthy of trial for home use and market. The berries are large, very glossy, only moderately firm, and of excellent quality. The plants are vigorous, hardy and productive.

Naples—is proving to be a very satisfactory late black raspberry for market purposes. The berries are large, firm, glossy, attractive and of good quality. It is two or three days later than Cumberland in season, or about a week later than Bristol. The plants are vigorous, productive, hardy, and resistant to anthracnose.

RED RASPBERRIES

Indian Summer—the first fall-bearing or so-called everbearing red raspberry to be named by the Station is decidedly superior to the varieties of its class now in the trade, namely Ranere (St. Regis) and the Erskine Park-La France group of fall-bearing sorts. The berries are large, roundish conic, slightly irregular, medium red, rather soft, crumble slightly, and are good in quality. The summer crop ripens early, or soon after the June variety. The autumn crop starts early in September and continues until a severe frost, the bulk of the fall crop ripening during October. The plants are hardy at Geneva, vigorous, above medium height, and bear heavy crops. Indian Summer is rather soft and dark for commercial purposes, but is well worthy of trial in the home garden.

Marcy—this red raspberry was offered for the first time in 1936. The berries, the largest of any variety in the Station collection, are long-conic, firm, thick-fleshed, medium red, mild in flavor and of good quality. The plants are tall, vigorous, healthy and hardy at Geneva. The sturdy canes which should not need support, bear the fruit out in the open, thus facilitating picking. Marcy is worth trying for market and for home use, being especially noteworthy for the very large berries, vigor and productiveness of the plants.

Milton—is a late variety for market and home use. The berries are large, long conic, resembling those of the Taylor in size and shape. They are attractive, bright red, firm, not crumbling, mild subacid and good. It ripens two or three days later than Taylor and Latham. The plants are vigorous, productive and hardy. Milton has remained free from mosaic, in a test planting, in the Hudson Valley where numerous other varieties soon become infected. This freedom from mosaic is an important reason why the seedling was named and introduced for more extensive testing by growers.

Newburgh—is proving to be a very satisfactory berry for market purposes. The fruit is very large, very firm, and does not crumble. The color is a bright, attractive red; in keeping and shipping quality it has no superior. The plants are vigorous, hardy and very productive, the weight of the fruit is so great that the canes are often bent to the ground. The fruit is borne out in the open where it may be readily picked. Under average conditions such as prevail in central and western New York, mosaic is rarely serious in Newburgh. In season it is three or four days earlier than Cuthbert. The canes should be cut back about one fourth to one third at the regular dormant pruning in early spring, since this variety tends to overbear if not cut back. This should improve the picking quality somewhat.

Taylor—is the most promising red raspberry on the Station grounds at the present time, and is offered for trial for both market and home garden. The plants are usually vigorous, hardy, productive, tall growing, and increase rapidly. Taylor is more subject to mosaic than Newburgh, and the neces-

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sary control measures for that disease should be followed. The sturdy canes hold the berries well off the ground. The berries ripen shortly before subacid and of excellent quality. They do not cling to the bush as tightly as Newburgh.

PURPLE RASPBERRIES

Marion—introduced in 1937, as a very large, late, purple raspberry to follow Sodus. The berries are very large, holding up well in size through the season, moderately juicy, firm, tart, and good in quality. They tend to cling to the bushes, but not sufficiently to be seriously objectionable. Marion ripens about a week later than Sodus and will serve to prolong the season for berries of that type. The plants are vigorous, bear heavy crops, are hardy and resemble the red raspberry more than the black raspberry in appearance. Propagation is by tip layering although a few suckers are produced. Marion resulted from a cross between the Bristol black raspberry and No. 2585 a red raspberry seedling of the same parentage as Newburgh.

Sodus—this variety is the most promising new purple raspberry on the Station grounds. It originated from the cross between the Dundee black raspberry and the Newburgh red raspberry. The berries are very large, firm, medium purple in color, sprightly and good in quality. The plants are very vigorous, very productive, and hardy. Sodus is more resistant to drought than Columbian and yields a good crop every year. It ripens shortly after Latham. If this variety holds up to its present promise, it should replace Columbian of which all stock is diseased, and simplify mosaic control in those areas where Columbian is grown extensively.

STRAWBERRIES

These varieties with the exception of Dresden were derived from the cross of Howard by Marshall. The plants of this cross are exceptionally vigorous and excellent plant-makers; the fruits are large, glossy, very attractive, very good in quality, and ripen in midseason.

Cato—is offered as a high-quality variety for home use. It is nearly the equal of Marshall in quality, and much superior in plant characters. Because the skin bruises easily it will not make a satisfactory market berry unless handled very carefully.

Catskill—has done exceptionally well in the northeastern states. The plants are large, very vigorous, and yield very heavy crops. The berries are very large, roundish wedge, slightly irregular, moderately firm, dark red, but glossy and attractive, mildly subacid and good in quality. The berries ripen in midseason or about four days later than Howard. In 1930 this seedling received an award of merit from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

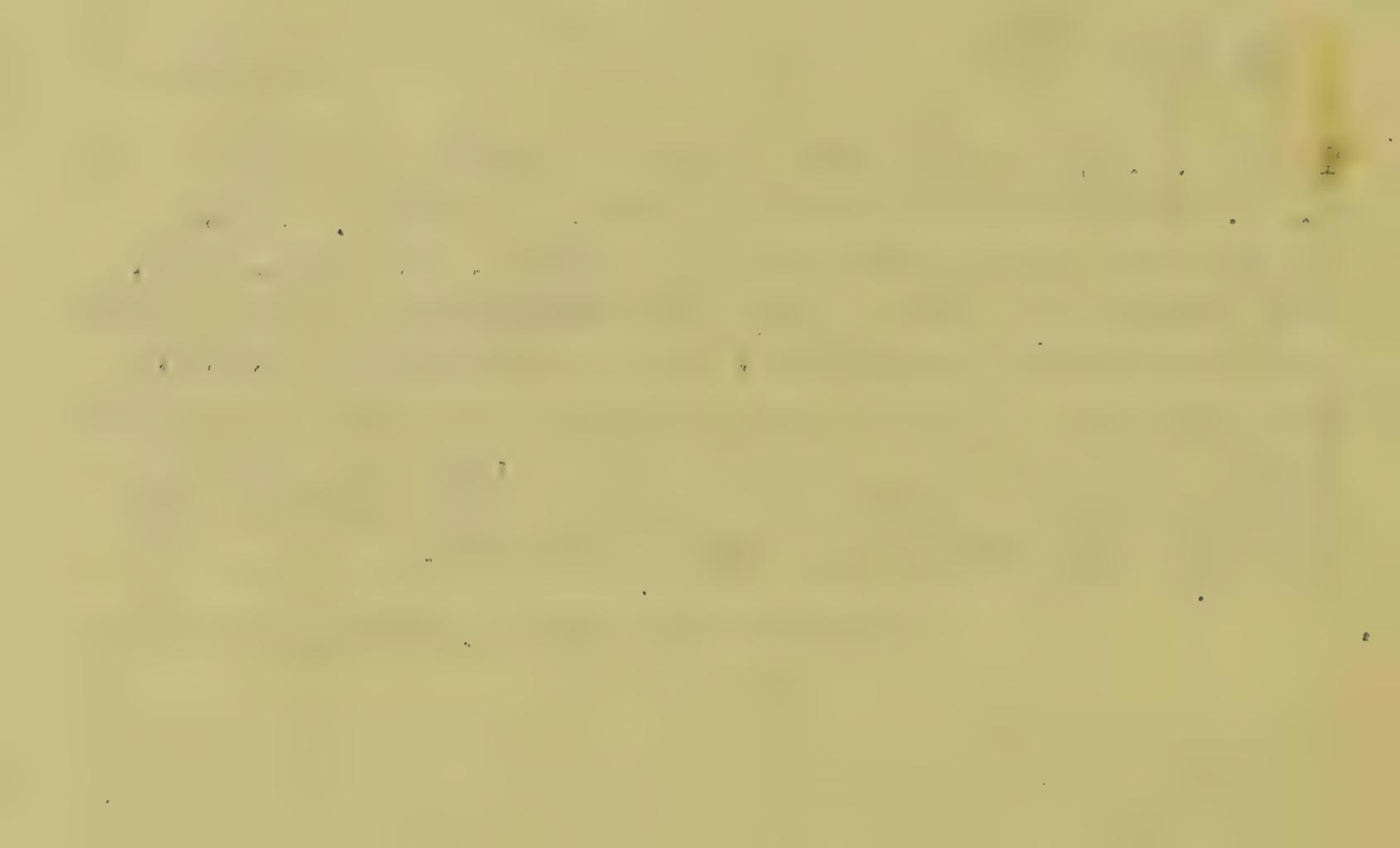
Clermont—is a most excellent variety for both market and home use. The fruits are very large, and hold up well in size throughout the season. The berries are regular, very glossy and attractive, do not bruise easily, and

DEWSON

PEACH

This U.S.D.A. peach was listed in error by the N. Y. State Fruit Testing Assoc., Geneva, N. Y. It has not been introduced by the U. S. Dept. Agr. and probably never will be introduced, since there are now better varieties. Dr. Leon Havis, B.P.I. made inquiry when it was learned that the variety was being offered for sale, and the N.Y. State Fruit Testing Assoc. agreed to withdraw the variety from the list and the trees were destroyed.

Information from Dr. Havis, 7-11-47



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are excellent in quality. The plants are somewhat susceptible to leafspot. This is one of the outstanding strawberries from the Station's list.

Culver—is a late midseason berry, rather dark in color, and well adapted for preserving. The berries are large, regular, and bruise slightly. The flavor is sprightly and the quality very good. Besides being excellent for preserving, it is a splendid sort for home use.

Dresden—was offered for the first time in 1938-39. The plants are vigorous, healthy, increase rapidly and bear unusually heavy crops. The berries are large to very large, regular, conic to slightly wedge conic, the primary berries being wedge conic, glossy, medium red in color and attractive; skin tough; flesh firm, medium red, solid, subacid, good; season early. It is a cross between Beacon and Howard and is noteworthy for its productivity, large size which is well maintained throughout the season, and attractive appearance. It is well worthy of trial as a market berry.

INTRODUCTIONS OF THE U. S. D. A.

The United States Department of Agriculture has named and introduced for trial an early red apple, named Close in honor of the originator and a late blight-resistant canning pear, named Waite, in honor of another well-known Department investigator.

Close—was named in honor of the late C. P. Close, a former horticulturist at the Geneva Station and later, for many years, a federal pomologist, who was interested in the improvement of the apple thru breeding. The tree is a vigorous grower and annually productive. The fruit is large, round-oblong conic, of the shape and appearance of Williams. It is well colored with a rather dark dull solid red. The season is as early as Crimson Beauty and a few of the apples ripen ahead of that variety. The quality is good but like Crimson Beauty the flavor is decidedly acid. It is primarily an apple for the roadside trade and requires spot picking over a short season.

Waite—seems to be outstanding as a blight-resistant pear. Under severe test conditions this pear has never developed more than about 10 percent as much blight as Kieffer. The fruit is of the shape and size of Bartlett and ripens with Kieffer. The flesh is smooth without grit cells, juicy, with more of an acid flavor than Bartlett but excellent for cooking and canning and fair for table use. The tree is a rather slender, willowy grower, of moderate vigor. The blossoms produce little or no pollen so cross-pollination is essential. Under favorable pollination conditions it sets well and is a heavy cropper.

†Dewson—a seedling of Admiral Dewey crossed with St. John was introduced a few years ago by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is a yellow free-stone peach of good quality ripening near Halehaven season. It is of too recent introduction to warrant recommendation other than for trial planting in a limited way.

NEW VARIETIES

APRICOT

Doty—Named for Mr. Doty of Oaks Corners, N. Y. who has original tree. Tree is very large, vigorous, hardy and productive. Fruit is medium in size, attractive, light golden yellow with few reddish markings, juicy, sweet, nearly free from fibre and very good in quality. Excellent for home and local markets.

CHERRIES

Deacon—originated as a chance seedling more than 40 years ago in the State of Washington. For a long time it remained almost unnoticed until it was discovered that it is a good pollinizer for Bing, Lambert, and Napoleon. Now it is widely grown on the Pacific Coast. The fruit ripens in midseason, slightly earlier than Bing. The cherries are large, broadly cordate, of the type of Bing, very dark red to black, with firm, dark red flesh and juice. The quality is very good, not quite as sweet as Bing. Well worthy of trial to precede Bing in season.

Noble (syn. *Tradescant Heart*, *St. Margaret*)—a late dark-colored firm-fleshed sweet cherry for market and home use. Its season of ripening is between Schmidt and Geant d'Hedelfingen. The fruit is large, heart-shaped, slightly flattened at the apex, dark purplish red, firm-fleshed, and of high quality. The fruits seem to crack less than those of several of the late sweet cherries. It is an old English variety greatly esteemed in England but never disseminated in the United States where it deserves a place along with the other choicely good late sweet cherries.

†**Sta. 146**—a promising late black cherry obtained by crossing Lambert with Schmidt. Fruit is large, heart-shaped, and quite pointed. Its skin is tender and free and dark purplish red, while its flesh is dark-colored, firm, semi-cling, deliciously flavored, and good in quality. The fruit ripens after Schmidt and Bing and just ahead of Gil Peck and Giant.

PEAR

†**Chapin**—an open-pollinated seedling of Seckel which it resembles somewhat in general characteristics. The fruit is small and obovate in shape. Its color is similar to that of Cayuga but less russetted than Seckel. The flavor is very sweet, richly aromatic and excellent in quality. Ripens just ahead of Early Seckel and nearly a month before Seckel.

NEW FRUITS FOR HOME AND COMMERCIAL PLANTING

Varieties Starred (*) are Primarily Adapted for Home Use

APPLES

	Parentage	Where Orig.	Year Introd.	Sea-son
*Alton	E. McIntosh \times (Red Canada \times Y. Trans.)	N. Y. Sta.	1938	E
Carlton	Montgomery \times Red Astrachan	" " "	1923	M E
Close	Unknown	U.S.D.A.	—	V E
Cortland	Ben Davis \times McIntosh	N. Y. Sta.	1915	M L
Crimson Beauty	Unknown	Canada	—	V E
Dolgo crab	A Russian crab	S. Dak. Sta.	1916	E M
*Dunning	McIntosh \times Cox Orange	N. Y. Sta.	1938	E
Early McIntosh	Yellow Transparent \times McIntosh	" " "	1923	E
*Greendale	McIntosh \times Lodi	" " "	1938	M E
Haralson	Malinda (open-pollinated)	Minn. Sta.	1923	L
Kendall	Zusoff \times McIntosh	N. Y. Sta.	1932	M L
Lobo	McIntosh (open-pollinated)	Canada	1909	M
Lodi	Montgomery \times Yellow Transparent	N. Y. Sta.	1924	E
Macoun	McIntosh \times Jersey Black	" " "	1923	L
Medina	Deacon Jones \times Delicious	" " "	1922	L
Melba	McIntosh (open-pollinated)	Canada	1911	E
Milton	Yellow Transparent \times McIntosh	N. Y. Sta.	1923	E M
Newfane	Deacon Jones \times Delicious	" " "	1927	M L
*Ogden	Zusoff \times McIntosh	" " "	1928	M
Orleans	Deacon Jones \times Delicious	" " "	1924	L
Red Van Buren	Red sport	N. Y.	1919	E
Red Gravenstein	Red bud sport	Wash.	1911	E M
*Redhook	McIntosh \times Carlton	N. Y. Sta.	1938	M
Red Spy	Mr. Green's sport	N. Y.	1923	L
Sweet Delicious	Deacon Jones \times Delicious	N. Y. Sta.	1922	L
*Sweet McIntosh	Lawver \times McIntosh	" " "	1922	M L
Webster	(Ben Davis \times Jonathan) \times (B. D. \times Jon.)	" " "	1938	L
Young America crab	Unknown	N. Y.	—	M

PEARS

Beurré Dumont	Unknown	European	—	M L
Cayuga	Seckel (open-pollinated)	N. Y. Sta.	1920	M
*Caywood	" "	" " "	1938	M E
Chapin	" "	" " "	1946	E
*Clyde	" "	" " "	1932	M
Covert	Bartlett \times Dorset	" " "	1935	M
*Dana Hovey	Unknown	Mass.	1854	M L
Early Seckel	Seckel (open-pollinated)	N. Y. Sta.	1935	M E
Ewart	Unknown	Ohio	1917	M
Gorham	Bartlett \times Malines	N. Y. Sta.	1923	M
Ovid	Bartlett \times Dorset	" " "	1931	L
Phelps	W. Nelis \times Russet Bartlett	" " "	1925	L M
Pulteney	" " " " "	" " "	1925	L M
Waite	Keiffer \times Bartlett	U.S.D.A.	1937	L M
Willard	Bartlett \times Dorset	N. Y. Sta.	1931	V L

PEACHES

Delicious	Belle \times Greensboro	N. J. Sta.	1925	E
Dewson	Admiral Dewey \times St. John	U.S.D.A.	—	M
Golden Jubilee	Elberta \times Greensboro 2nd generation	" " "	1926	E
Marigold	Lola \times Arp	" " "	1925	V E
Mikado	Unknown	Texas	1913	V E

E = Early

M = Medium

L = Late

V = Very

(1) = U.S.D.A. introduction

		Where	Year	Sea-
		Orig.	Introd.	son
PEACHES—(Concluded)	Parentage			
Oriole	Slappey × Dewey	N. J. Sta.	1924	E
Raritan Rose	J. H. Hale × Cumberland	" "	1939	E
Red Haven	Halehaven × Kalhaven	Mich. Sta.	1940	E
Redrose	J. H. Hale × Delicious	N. J. Sta.	—	M
Sunhigh	J. H. Hale × (Carman × Slappey)	" "	—	M
Triogem	J. H. Hale × Marigold	" "	—	E
Valiant	Elberta (open-pollinated)	Canada	1925	M
Vedette	" " "	"	1923	M
Veteran	Vaughan × Stark Early Elberta	"	1928	L M
NECTARINES				
Hunter	Elberta ? (open-pollinated)	N. Y. Sta.	1924	M
John Rivers	Unknown	European	—	E
Rivers Orange	"	"	—	M
Sure Crop	"	New Zealand	(1)	—
APRICOTS				
Doty	Unknown	N. Y.	1944	M
Geneva	"	N. Y. Sta. (1)	1934	M
Henderson	"	" "	1935	M
CHERRIES				
Deacon	Unknown	Wash.	—	M
Early Rivers	Early Purple (open-pollinated)	European	1872	V E
Emperor Francis	Unknown	"	—	M
Geant d'Hedelfingen	"	"	—	L
Giant	"	Burbank	1914	M
Gil Peck	Napoleon × Giant	N. Y. Sta.	1936	M
Lyons	Unknown	European	—	E
Noble	"	"	—	L
Noir de Guben	"	"	—	M
*Royal Duke	"	"	—	M
Schrecken Bigarreau	"	"	—	E
Seneca	Unknown × Early Purple	N. Y. Sta.	1924	V E
Sodus	Napoleon × Giant	"	1938	M
Vernon	Windsor (open-pollinated)	Canada	1937	M
Victor	" " "	"	1925	M
PLUMS				
Albion	Golden Drop × Grand Duke	N. Y. Sta.	1929	L
*American Mirabelle	Imperial Epineuse × Mirabelle	" " "	1925	M
Beauty	Unknown	Burbank	1911	E
California Blue	Peach (open-pollinated)	Calif.	1909	E
*De Montfort	Unknown	European (1)	—	E
Early Laxton	"	"	—	V E
*Formosa	Japanese Hybrid	Burbank	1907	E
Hall	Golden Drop × Grand Duke	N. Y. Sta.	1923	M
Imperial Epineuse	Unknown	European	—	M
Monitor	Japanese × American	Minn. Sta.	1920	E
Pacific	Unknown	—	—	M
*Pearl	Prune d'Agen seedling	Burbank	1898	M
Red Wing	Burbank × Wolf	Minn. Sta.	1920	M
*Sannois	European	European	(1)	—
Santa Rosa	Predominantly Japanese	Burbank	1906	E
Stanley	Agen × Grand Duke	N. Y. Sta.	1926	M L
Yakima	Unknown	Wash.	1922	M

E = Early

M = Medium L = Late

V = Very

(1) = U.S.D.A. introduction

GRAPES

	Parentage	Where Orig.	Year Introd.	Sea- son
Athens	Hubbard \times Portland	N. Y. Sta.	1938	E
Brocton	Brighton \times (Winchell \times Diamond)	" "	1919	M
*Bronx Seedless	(Goff \times Iona) \times Sultanina	" "	1937	M
Buffalo	Herbert \times Watkins	" "	1938	E M
*Concord Seedless	Concord sport ?	" "	—	M
Dunkirk	Brighton \times Jefferson	" "	1920	M
Eden	Ontario \times (Triumph \times Mills)	" "	1938	E M
Fredonia	Champion \times Lucile	" "	1927	E
Golden Muscat	Muscat Hamburg \times Diamond	" "	1927	V L
*Hanover	Brighton \times Niagara	" "	1928	L M
Hector	Chass. Rose \times Brocton	" "	1937	L
Kendaia	Portland \times Hubbard	" "	1939	E
*Keuka	Chass. Rose \times Mills	" "	1923	V L
Ontario	Winchell \times Diamond	" "	1908	V E
Portland	Champion \times Lutie	" "	1914	V E
Ruby	Keuka \times Ontario	" "	1938	L
Seneca	Lignan Blanc \times Ontario	" "	1930	V E
Sheridan	Herbert \times Worden	" "	1921	V L
*Stout Seedless	(Triumph \times Dutchess) \times Sult. Rosea	" "	1930	M
*Urbana	Ross \times Mills	" "	1912	V L
Van Buren	Fredonia \times Worden	" "	1935	V E
*Watkins	Mills \times Ontario	" "	1930	M
Westfield	Herbert \times Concord Seedless	" "	1935	M
Yates	Mills \times Ontario	" "	1937	L

RASPBERRIES

Indian Summer	(Empire \times Herbert) \times L. George	N. Y. Sta.	1936	V E
				& Fall
Marcy	Lloyd George \times Newman	" "	1936	L M
Milton	Lloyd George \times Newburgh	" "	1942	V L
Newburgh	Newman \times Herbert	" "	1929	M
Taylor	Newman \times Lloyd George	" "	1935	L
Marion	Bristol \times (Newman \times Herbert)	" "	1937	L
Sodus	Dundee \times Newburgh	" "	1935	M
Bristol	Watson No. 1 \times Honeysweet	" "	1934	M
Naples	Honeysweet \times Rachel	" "	1932	L

GOOSEBERRIES

Fredonia	Unknown	N. Y. Sta.	1927	M
Poorman	"	Utah	1896	M

STRAWBERRIES

*Cato	Marshall \times Howard	N. Y. Sta.	1931	M
Catskill	" "	" "	1934	E M
Clermont	" "	" "	1931	E M
Culver	" "	" "	1931	E M
Dresden	Beacon \times Howard	" "	1939	E

E = Early

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V = Very

(1) = U.S.D.A. introduction



FRUITS NOT PATENTED

The fruits in this catalog are not patented. Members of the New York State Fruit Testing Association are asked to propagate and distribute them to the uttermost.

In the words of an old English herbalist then,

“Forward in the name of God: graft, set, plant, and nourish up trees in every corner of your ground; the labor is small, the cost is nothing, the commodity is great; yourselves shall have plenty, the poor shall have somewhat in time of want to relieve their necessity, and God shall reward your good merits and diligence.”